

## History and its Role in Education of a Highly Educated Intellectual Generation

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### ABSTRACT

*The article analyzes the main aspect of the formation of historicism of thinking among the younger generation. The essence of the content of the main functions of historical science is revealed. Particular attention is paid to the educational function stories.*

The renovation processes that have been going on in independent Uzbekistan for thirty years have required a radical rethinking of many topical issues of education and upbringing. The question arose of significantly improving the quality of educational work among young people and the role of education in it, including historical education, as an integral component in the process of implementing the tasks of establishing an economically developed, democratic society, as well as national spiritual revival. The study of history is an integral element of the spiritual development of both an individual and society as a whole. All these questions are impossible without referring to the rich history of our country [1-4].

Of great importance for the education of the younger generation and the study of history are the works of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev, which have a fundamental methodological significance. Among the important problems of national history that require deep disclosure, based on the study of ancient sources, archaeological sites, are the history of the statehood of the Uzbek people, the problems of ethnogenesis, etc. The first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov, referring to historians, noted: "You are creating a true story of our nation, so that it endows our people with spiritual strength, revives our former pride. Much attention is paid in the country to further in-depth study of the life and work, the rich scientific and creative heritage of our great ancestors, fighters for the independence of the Motherland, awakening in the minds of the people, and, especially among the younger generation, a sense of deep respect for the ideas of independence, human rights, education in spirit of patriotism, loyalty to the motherland, democratic principles [5].

The current situation in the world requires an objective and critical assessment of the historical experience of the past, because in it we find answers to many complex questions of our time.

In the 21st century, the requirements for the training of highly qualified, competitive specialists are extremely high. These tasks, including the tasks of continuous education, the implementation of the National Personnel Training Program are closely related, we would say even intertwined with the study of the History of their homeland - the History of Uzbekistan, because there can be no progress without historical memory, just as there is no and no can be a competent modern specialist who meets international standards.

When educating a highly educated intellectual generation, it is necessary to take into account the main functions of historical science - cognitive, intellectually developing, which consists in studying the historical path of the people, as well as in a scientific, objective reflection, from the standpoint of historicism, of all phenomena and processes that history reflects and analyzes. The next function of historical science is worldview function - is expressed in the fact that the study of the history of our society, the history of Uzbekistan directly affects the formation of the worldview of the younger generation [6-8]. And in this sense, history and its factual side is the foundation on which the science of society is essentially based. In order for historical conclusions to be truly scientific, it is necessary to study all the facts relating to a given process or phenomenon without exception, since only in their totality can an objective picture of historical phenomena and events be obtained and conveyed to the younger generation, and an incomplete study of historical documents contributes to biased coverage. historical events. These include coverage of the history of Uzbekistan in the Soviet era.

One of the important ideological aspects of the study of history is the formation of historicism in thinking among the younger generation. Historicism should become a prerequisite for the thinking of a modern educated person, regardless of his profession and type of activity. The study of history teaches one to think in historical categories, to see society in development and, in change, to evaluate the phenomena of social life in relation to their past and to correlate with the subsequent course of events. Historicism of thinking also includes the ability to evaluate historical events, the actions of the masses and historical figures in accordance with the specific historical conditions that actually existed in the period in which they took place, and, accordingly, to draw the appropriate lessons from history [9-11].

An important role in the formation of a highly educated intellectual generation is played by the educational function stories. It consists in the fact that objective coverage of historical processes and their study from the standpoint of modernity, including historical experience, the continuity of traditions - all this forms the values on which new generations are brought up. In this sense, history itself is the educator of the people. Knowledge of the history of one's Motherland and one's people, world history forms civic qualities - patriotism, love for the Motherland, for one's people and its past. It allows you to know the moral and moral values of mankind in their development, to understand such categories as honor, duty to society.

Of particular importance are the ideological and educational functions in the educational process, where the "History of Uzbekistan", being part of the humanitarian cycle, is called upon to form a morally healthy, civilly active person living in a legal democratic society;

It should also be noted in the education of the younger generation the practical-political function of history. Its essence lies in the fact that history as a science, by identifying, on the basis of understanding historical facts, the patterns of development of society, helps to develop a scientifically based course of development of society, to avoid subjective decisions. It is in the unity of the past, present, future that people 's interest in their history is rooted. In order to determine the further direction of the development of society, it is necessary to know what state it came from and what historical path it has passed. Defining tasks and directions activity, each of us must be a historian to some extent in order to become an active member of society with a civic position [12-14].

Human values, such as humanism, patriotism, and the principles of the ideology of national independence, are of permanent importance for the formation of an intellectual generation in the process of studying history. In this case, it is important to take into account national values, folk traditions and customs, religious beliefs in close connection with mutual influences in the history of different peoples, countries, their science, technology, culture, and that is why historical education is extremely important in the educational process of young people.

Independent work of students is a decisive component of the specialist training system, not just one of the ways to acquire knowledge, but one of the main principles of higher education at the present stage. Therefore, all work related to the organization and implementation of independent work by students should always be in the center of attention of the teachers of the department. Independent work of students is based on four main principles, the constant implementation of which can ensure success in the preparation of high-quality engineers. They can be formulated as follows: planning, thoughtful organization, methodological support and effective control [15-16].

Independent work should be present in all forms of the educational process. To organize an active form of independent work of students, the teacher himself must carefully prepare.

It is also important to take into account the following points when organizing independent work of students in general technical disciplines such as hydraulics, applied fluid and gas mechanics, hydraulics and aerodynamics, hydrogasdynamics : the level of preparedness of students; state of the training base; methodological support; the overall scope of work and the relationship with other technical disciplines.

### **I. Planning for independent work of students**

For a deep assimilation of the material of the discipline under study and the implementation of the curriculum, active work of students is required throughout the semester.

The planning of independent work of students is carried out on the basis of new curricula for engineering and technical specialties of higher educational institutions in agreement with the main departments, where the volume of hours allocated for all types of training sessions should be clearly indicated: lectures, laboratory, practical, independent work of students, etc. Specific questions and other materials for all types of classes are compiled according to the program of the discipline of fluid and gas mechanics . ( hydraulics) .

### **II. Organization of independent work of students**

According to its organizational structure, independent work of students can be divided into three types.

2.1.Independent classroom work of students in accordance with the program and the volume of hours is divided into specific classes indicating sections, tasks that need to be studied. In this case, the teacher's role is to organize and direct the student's learning activities in the classroom.

2.2.Individual work of students under the guidance of a teacher. Usually, in terms of hours, it is 10-15% of the total volume of independent work of students. The meaning of its implementation lies in the assimilation of the key issues of theory and the solution of the main problems of practice. Conducting these classes according to the plan should precede independent studies of students outside the classroom and should serve as the basis for issuing extracurricular tasks.

2.3.Extracurricular work of students.

The main task of this type of classes is the students' fulfillment of tasks that are issued by the teacher. In this case, the role of the teacher is reduced to the issuance of tasks and control over their implementation.

One of the important elements of the organization of independent work of students is the preparation, approval of a schedule of independent work of students of a particular specialty and its issuance at the beginning of the academic year to each student [17-18].

### **III. Methodological support of independent work of students**

The effectiveness of the use of independent work of students in the learning process can only be achieved if all types of training sessions are provided with methodological aids, instructions, literature, and recommendations.

3.1. Methodological manuals for lectures should not contain a simple informative presentation of the material on each topic, but should form the student's independent cognitive activity, teach the student to consistently go through the main stages:

- Identification of the purpose of the studied material, its necessity for an engineer of a future specialty
- Development of students' cognitive abilities
- The ability to see the main thing in the content
- Ability to summarize and draw conclusions
- Application of acquired knowledge in practice.

The concise textbooks should also include instructions on the scientific organization of extracurricular work necessary for the development of each topic of the curriculum [19-20].

All types of active and problem-based teaching methods should be used in methodological and teaching aids.

3.2. Guidelines and recommendations should contain the following main elements:

- Schedule for the execution and verification of tasks.
- A summary of the most important theoretical provisions in a descriptive and formalized form.
- Typical examples of problem solving and answers.
- Tasks and answers to them.
- List of recommended literature.

3.3. Guidelines for monitoring students' knowledge should contain the following elements:

- Graph of knowledge control for all types of training sessions
- Control questions on the main sections of fluid and gas mechanics, hydraulics, etc. in a programmed form for the operational control of students' knowledge.
- Control tasks for the main sections of engineering hydraulic calculations.
- Control questions for the delivery of each completed laboratory work of students.

4. Without constant monitoring of the fulfillment of tasks in the theoretical, practical and laboratory sections of the discipline, it is unthinkable to obtain good results in the application of students' independent work, even if planning, organization and methodological support are provided at the level. Therefore, one of the important stages of control during independent work of students is to ensure the following work.

4.1. Differentiated assessment of the performance of each student on all tasks of independent work of students.

4.2. Constant monitoring of the implementation of the schedule of independent work of students and their discussion at the meetings of the department [21-23].

Improving the planning, organization of independent work of students is possible only when analyzing the educational process, its results and taking them into account in subsequent work. Therefore, at the end of each semester, the teacher submits a report on the independent work of students, including both an analysis of this work and specific proposals for its improvement.

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